

ESTABLISHED 1881

光緒二十一年六月十八日

四拜禮 號八月八英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Insurances.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [7

FLETCHER & Co.,
and
CARMICHAEL & Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1895.

NOTICE
MR. REGINALD ISBELL is prepared to give lessons in Piano, Organ, Singing

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1865.

03.

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
HONGKONG. 6th August 1902.
TELEPHONE No. 75.

have hitherto been chiefly supplied from India, whilst small but increasing imports of Japanese yarns have found a market here. The import

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
HONGKONG. 6th August 1902.
TELEPHONE No. 75.

Today's Advertisements.

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 55.

NAVIGATION OF THE CANTON RIVER.

THE Bremer Channel of the Canton River has been CLEARED OF TORPEDOES and is now OPEN TO NAVIGATION.

J. H. MAY, Harbour Master.

Approved, E. FARAGO, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Canton, 6th August, 1895.

[1062]

NOTICE.

THE PO ON MARINE INSURANCE AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL:—EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$800,000).

Chiu Siu Chuen, Esq., Chiu Chuk Kwan, Esq.,
Lo Siu U, Esq., Lo Siu U, Esq.,
Lau Cheuk Hin, Esq., Chiu Siu Man, Esq.,
Chiu Shad Chi, Esq., Chiu Keung Wan, Esq.

THIS Company having been incorporated will accept RISKS from the 13th instant, at Current Rates.

Head Office:—No. 128, Wing Lok Street.

UN LAI CHUEN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1895.

[1064]

ST. JOHN'S LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 518, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1895.

[1065]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW."

E. Warren, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1895.

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"SUNGKIANG."

Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1895.

[1066]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE."

Captain Sincok, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1895.

[1063]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENFRUIN."

Captain Darke, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1895.

[1022]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a daily qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSRS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895.

[27]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS. Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emptyies when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED WATERS, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1895.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

TELEGRAMS.

MORE ANTI-MISSIONARY TROUBLE!!

A BRITISH MISSION AT CANTON ATTACKED.

CANTON, August 8th.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a huge and infuriated mob attacked the British Mission at Fatsan, near Canton, and by 5 p.m. one of the mission hospitals was completely destroyed.

Most of the missionaries fled to Shameen, but others remained at Fatsan.

Chinese gunboats proceeded to the scene of the riots to quell the disturbance.

It is reported that all the missions in Kwangtung will soon be sacked and the missionaries be driven down to the coast ports.

LATER.

First reports appear to have been exaggerated. The British mission hospital at Fatsan was stoned by a large mob, but not utterly destroyed. The Namhoi magistrate with troops and Chinese gunboats proceeded to the scene of the disturbances and dispersed the insurgents.

Order has been restored at Fatsan. Some of the missionaries are still in Fatsan; others are in the Shameen.

THE KUCHENG OUTRAGES.

THE CHINESE TROOPS LOOT THE VICTIMS' HOUSES!

TWO OF THE SURVIVORS NOW DYING!

GREAT INDIGNATION AT FOCHOW AND SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 8th.

Noon.

The troops sent by the Viceroy of Fuhkien province to quell the disturbances at Kucheng and protect the property of the missionaries have looted the victims' houses, ransacked their boxes and wardrobes and appropriated everything belonging to the murdered missionaries.

Great indignation is expressed at Fochow and Shanghai in respect to these latest outrages by the troops of the Viceroy, and it is urged that the British Government must take action, the Chinese troops and officials being wholly untrustworthy.

Two of the little children who were severely wounded at Kucheng are now dying!

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MISSIONARY MASSACRE.

LONDON, August 6th.

Lord Salisbury has demanded that the Government of China issue a decree ordering the execution of the culprits concerned in the recent massacre and that the fullest protection shall be afforded to Missionaries in the future. He also demands an export for the Foochow Consul who is proceeding to the scene of the outrage to make enquiries. China has assented to these demands.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SHANZADA'S DEPARTURE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

It is understood that the reasons for the postponement of the Shanzada's departure from Great Britain are of a political nature.

(From Japanese Papers.)
THE TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

KAOSHIMA, July 29th.

The steamer *Mikuma-maru*, which left Nagasaki on the 23rd instant, ran on a sunken rock during the storm of the 24th last, off Nakasobiki Island in Kagoshima prefecture. Seven of the crew and one passenger were saved, but the whereabouts of thirty-five others are not yet known. The wreck was blown up this morning.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

KAOSHIMA, July 29th.

During the storm of the 24th inst. many vessels foundered or were wrecked. There are about fifteen hundred fishermen missing, many of whom are doubtless drowned. The *Kanaka-maru* has started in search of the remains of the fishing fleet.

FLOODS IN JAPAN.

HIKONE, July 30th.

The continued rain caused the Takaki and Aue rivers to overflow yesterday. Bridges have been swept away. The embankment of the railway gave way, and the neighbourhood is covered with water. There has been serious loss of life and many injuries.

Osaka, Hirasbi-Anal, Ika, and Nishi-Anal have all been flooded, and the fields have the appearance of a vast lake.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Spanish transport *Alava* left Cadix on July 30th bound for the Philippines.

BELLIO'S Public School closed for the mid-summer holidays yesterday. The winter term commences on 7th September.

A CORPSE of the Rifle Brigade who was found drowned on Tuesday, was buried yesterday afternoon with the usual military honours.

THE R.E.'s "Variety Club" scored another success last night. It has, we hear, been decided to give another entertainment shortly on a larger scale.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Imperial Maritime Customs *Medical Reports* for the year ended 30th September, 1894, published by order of the Inspector General of Customs.

PROFESSOR KITAZATO has been studying the inoculation of cholera at Tokio, with partial success. He has tried inoculation upon a man and a hare, and at latest address was inoculating a sheep.

We have been requested to state that subscriptions for the purchase of a piano for the pupils of Bellio's School will be thankfully received by Mr. Bateman, Head Mistress. We understand that his Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to contribute \$50.

SIR E. M. SATOW, the new British Minister to Japan, arrived at Yokohama on the 28th ultimo, and received a cordial welcome from a number of prominent British residents. A reception was held at the British Consulate, and an address of welcome tendered to the new Minister, who subsequently left for Tokio.

HERE is an interesting clipping from *Indian Engineering*:—

MUNICIPAL VAGARIES.—The Health Officer of Calcutta is not, it would appear, the only authority in the Far East who is peculiar in his ideas as to the duties of his office. In a recent issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* we read:—"The Sanitary Board, rather than what is left of the Sanitary Board, met yesterday for about half an hour, did nothing that would justify us in delaying this issue to publish a report thereof, and then formally adjourned as usual." For all the world like seven out of ten of the meetings of the Calcutta Municipality!

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

M. CLERMONT, in an article in *Justice*, gives a very unfavorable account of the condition of the French Navy. The cruisers, he says, are deficient in speed and inadequately armed, and France is without fortified coaling stations or graving docks, particularly in the Indian Ocean.

ACCORDING to the *Bombaye Locomotive* there has been, for the first time, a transaction for Java prepared guano. Mr. Prehn has sold guano prepared on his estate at "Langen Aedj" for 10 per kilo (two pounds). The guano has met with great satisfaction and there is a further demand for it at the same price.

"THE oldest living Australian (white) native" Mrs. Bloodworth, has, says the *Sydney Bulletin* of the 15th June last, died. She was born in 1768, during Captain's Governorship, and was, therefore, only one year short of the century. She was loyal-headed to the last, and was connected with many of the old families of New South Wales, notably the Rankins, Kees, Lees, Gardiners and other pioneers west of the Blue Mountains.

MR. HENRY NORMAN, the author of *The People and Politics of the Far East*, writes of the relief which, as a traveller, he found in these latter days of a severe attack of dysentery. For days subsequently he says, "I travelled wrapped up in my blanket, and I felt as if I were in a hot bath." I cannot too strongly recommend this method to other travellers. The mosquitoes, for often the simplest problem will render one oblivious to the onset of a whole day."

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES.

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING IN THE THEATRE ROYAL.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED AMIDST DRAMATIC APPLAUSE.

"SWIFT AND FIRM" MEASURES ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

The public indignation meeting convened by Dr. Jas. Cantile and his partners, Drs. Hartigan and Stedman, to which we referred at considerable length in our last issue, was held in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, at noon to-day. It was the largest, most representative, and thoroughly enthusiastic public meeting ever held in the colony, and as such was in keeping with the terribly melancholy occasion which it was intended to commemorate and the grave issues involved in the settlement of the questions connected with the heinous massacre of missionaries—men, women, and children—at Kucheng, in the neighbouring province of Fuhkien, on Thursday, the 1st instant, harrowing details of which have been duly published in these columns. The Theatre was crowded in every part by ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities, except Chinese.

The proceedings commenced with a few words from Dr. Cantile, who moved that the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, take the Chair. The Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., seconded the motion and amidst loud applause Sir Fielding Clarke took his seat at the centre of the table on the stage. The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon was seated on the left and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., on the right side of the Chairman.

The other speakers, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, and the Hon. A. McConachie, were also seated in the front part of the stage, while at the back were Mr. A. G. Wise, Captain W. C. B. Hastings, the Hon. C. P. Chater, the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Messrs. E. N. Mehta, N. Mody, S. Ezekiel, Dr. J. C. Thomson, and Dr. Cantile, Hartigan and Stedman and other prominent residents. Among those seated in the stalls and pit were Captain Stirling, A.D.C., Mr. G. C. C. Master, Captain A. Tillett, Captain A. W. Miller, R.N., Mr. A. G. Romano (Consul General for Portugal) Mr. J. Kramer, Mr. G. G. Brady, and a very large number of well known residents, while in the dress circle there were a large number of ladies.

Sir Fielding Clarke, who was received with cheers, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I feel greatly honoured at having been called to the chair upon this melancholy occasion, and I very willingly do so. When these outrages had been made known, I know perfectly well it stirred the deepest and strongest emotion in the hearts of you all, and it is obviously right and proper that the public views of Hongkong should be expressed in a public manner in a way it can be in a meeting of this sort (Applause). The programme I have to submit to you is one of a very limited character—it is to express by your attendance here the sentiments which we all of us feel about this dreadful disaster, and in the forefront of the notice you will have observed the first thing that can occur to us is to express to the relatives and friends of those poor, innocent and helpless victims our heartfelt sympathy. Following and accompanying other softer sense of sorrow it is now proposed that this meeting should express a deep and stern indignation (loud applause) at the treatment of our fellow subjects in a country which is, on politically speaking, friendly terms with Great Britain. Ladies and gentlemen, in attending this meeting here to-day you are joining in a universal shout which is going forth from the Democracy in England—a shout of indignation (Applause). I have stated what the occasion and object of this meeting is. It is not now proposed to enter into a formal discussion, and the way the meeting has been summoned is not hardly admit of that. Therefore, without detaining you longer, and without mentioning the manner in which these cold-blooded murders—too painful to enter into—have been committed, I will content myself by calling on Mr. Jackson who will propose the first resolution (loud applause).

Mr. Jackson said that in the whole course of the history of this colony the inhabitants had never, before been called together on such a melancholy occasion as the present. Since the Tientsin massacres of 1870 this colony had often been stirred by reports of outrages, and when the latest disastrous news was made public there was a universal expression of sorrow and indignation. The speaker was of opinion that the recent atrocities at Fochow did not constitute an anti-missionary movement, but a movement against the Government of China, and the helpless foreigners in the interior were attacked—a low and despicable means adopted by the secret societies of attaining their ends. He then proposed:—

"That this meeting pass a resolution expressing their sorrow at the cruel massacre of so many British subjects, and pass a vote of sympathy and condolence with the relatives and friends of the deceased." (loud applause)

Mr. Dodwell seconded the resolution moved by Mr. Jackson and in so doing said he agreed to take part in the proceedings with a view to showing his sympathy in the movement. The speaker then referred to the telegram issued as an "extra" this morning from this office, (which will be found in another column) referring to an anti-missionary riot at Canton, and concluded by saying that the Home Government should be asked to take prompt and decisive measures (applause).

Sir Fielding Clarke: The resolution which you have heard read I take it is not necessary to put it to you as a question for a formal vote. I assume, by your presence at this meeting to-day that you adopt it in the fullest and most enthusiastic manner (applause). I therefore have the honour to declare that it is unanimously carried. I now hand the resolution to his lordship the Bishop (deafening applause amidst which the speaker resumed his seat).

The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon, who was loudly applauded on rising, said:—It is very difficult to feel or speak calmly on such a subject as we have before us to-day. Many of the murdered were personal friends of my own. The brutal massacre at Kucheng is only to be

paralleled with that of Tientsin in 1870. It is even worse in one way. The murderers of 1870 professed to have as their motive the avenging of the supposed slaughter of babies whose eyes were said to be taken out and stored in jars in the cellars of the mission premises. In the Kucheng riot there was no pretence of a pretext. It arose from the intense hatred of the foreigners. The blow fell like a bolt from the blue. I cannot say it was a clear sky that fell from. For months before there had been mutterings of threat, and more than mutterings, but they seemed to be directed against the native Christians. The trouble was just at its commencement when I last visited the region in September or October last year. A Society known by the name of "Vegetarian," practically one of the many secret Societies of China, suddenly showed their enmity against some of the native Christians by sending out parties to reap their fields, carrying off the produce. The Christians appealed to Mr. Stewart, and he appealed to the chief magistrate of Kucheng who made a pretence of interference by sending a couple of yamen runners to stop the reaping of the fields. The robbers laughed at them and made them to mind their own business. Mr. Stewart appealed again, but the Magistrate's reply was that he had no troops and was therefore powerless. What other steps the Vegetarians took to annoy and frighten the native Christians during all these intervening months I do not know. The enmity was at work, however, to secret all that time, and Mr. Stewart stuck to his post with his family for the purpose of standing by the native Christians and doing his utmost to protect them. He must have appealed in the course of these months to the British Consul at Fochow who would, in that case, address the Viceroy, but I do not know this as a positive fact. From the fact that Mr. Stewart kept his whole family in Kucheng until the very last, I cannot suppose that he considered the foreigners to be in actual danger. The faithful blow came suddenly and without warning this day week ago. The telegrams have told us that there had been no provocation whatever. I can personally testify from what I saw of the working of the mission in my journey through the district last autumn, that this is the absolute truth. [At this point the venerable Bishop was too deeply moved to proceed and paused for a while.] The sisters were on the best of terms with the women of the villages and hamlets where they worked. There is no such thing as religious rancour, as we understand the expression, in China least of all among the poor women among whom the sisters worked. The Chinese, as a people, are simply non-religious. They have a religion of their own, but it has to do with luck and profit to their earthly concerns. There are no religious fanatics among them. When fanaticism does arise in reference to foreigners, it is directed against them as such, and not against the foreigners' religion. I know there is a strong feeling in the mind of many, if not against the propagation of Christianity by missionaries, at least against many of their methods. No doubt missionaries, like merchants, make mistakes. I have myself found alive with some of the modes of working of missionaries. But God help us if we are to be massacred for our mistakes! The sisters, the children and Mrs. Stewart were massacred or hacked at simply because they were foreigners and helpless, and now what are we going to do? What steps shall we urge on our Foreign Office? We must urge our Government to re-consider the whole question of diplomatic dealings with China. For long years past our Foreign Office has been treating the Chinese Government as if it were a civilized Government alive to its responsibilities to its own people and to peaceful foreigners residing by Treaty rights in various parts of the Empire. They have regarded the Chinese Government as having, by its various Treaties with foreign nations, entered the comity of nations. We here know what an utterly false view this is. The Chinese Government whether at Peking or throughout the Provinces has not the slightest sense of responsibility with reference to the treatment of foreigners in China. Where foreigners can help themselves as at the Treaty Ports things go on smoothly, but where they are defenceless, they are exposed to be robbed or killed by ruffians while the Local Government looks on and does nothing. Since 1890 outrage has followed outrage. In the Yangtze valley property has been destroyed and lives have been lost repeatedly. In Su-chuen lately soldiers went on for days unchecked though soldiers were close at hand and might have easily dispersed the rioters. In imminent peril of their lives. And now very close to us comes another ghastly outrage of all. What are we to do? Are we to be satisfied with the falling off of a few or many heads of coolies or with a *donneur* of cash? God forbid! (loud applause) What are we to do? Let us place these facts before Lord Salisbury in all plainness that he may understand the sort of Government with which he has to deal. Let him understand that the present Government of China has neither the moral nor the physical power to check the crimes against foreigners. I feel I am on delicate ground and think it would not be wise to enter much into particulars; but, if the whole case can be thoroughly represented, there ought to be some severe dealing with high officials and occupation for a longer or shorter time of the offending region. (applause and cheers).

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., said:—Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been called not merely for the purpose of expressing our deep sorrow at the atrocious crimes committed against our fellow subjects, but to express our sympathy and condolence with the relatives and friends of those who have been killed are great, but I hope we shall express strongly our bitter anger and indignation (hear, hear) not so much at the action of the unfortunate misguided men who massacred Europeans in China; not so much against the cold-blooded perpetrators of the crime, but against the Chinese so-called civilized Government, whose officials for many years have assisted in and connived at outrages against the property and persons of Europeans in China (applause). *Aggravation* of what our Chairman called the "Democracy of England" I say we have the right to express our views and convince our Government as to the true bearings of the conduct of the Chinese Government. We, the people, the Democracy, are the governors of England, and not the Ministry (hear, hear) and if the Democracy of England calls out loudly enough for drastic and prompt measures to be taken against the Chinese Government, you have studied and read about the quarrels between the Chinese and foreign governments during the past 30 years. We have had abundant evidence that the officials at Kucheng and the higher officials in charge at Fochow were more or less cognisant with and connived at these outrages. We have not only to express to-day our opinion as to the guilt of the Chinese Government, but to point out to the Home Government that the Chinese Government have great power for good or ill, when they exert it against foreigners their officials have not the power to stay the storm which they themselves have only too often raised. This outrage has not been done without their knowledge; it was connived at by them. They have no force at their disposal to carry out and give effect to the Treaties which they have granted to the European States. For the last 30 years time and again it has been made manifest that China has not been capable of being reformed. There is no hope of

reform, in the true sense of the word, until this vast empire has been broken up and, metaphorically speaking, melted in the crucible. Until that is done there is no hope of the reform of the Chinese Government and Chinese people (loud applause). It is all very well to inveigh against the people, but it is the Government of China that is at the root of the troubles. All this must be perfectly well known to our own Government. When a crime is committed in any civilized country punishment soon follows through the machinery of Government, but not so in China. This is not the first time

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE V.R.C. GYMNASIUM.

MR. W. STOPANI DECORATED.

Why there should have been any secrecy about the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's medal and diploma to Mr. William Stopani, a prominent and deservedly popular member of the Victoria Recreation Club, by his Excellency the Governor yesterday evening, we are at a loss to understand. Mr. Stopani, as everybody knows, richly deserved the decoration for saving a European life last winter and it would, in our humble opinion, have been merely doing him bare justice had the affair been made as public as possible. Instead of that, however, the meeting of the V.R.C. at which the presentation took place was convened by advertisement as follows:—

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The President H.E. Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., requests the attendance of members to the Club Gymnasium, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8.30 p.m.

E. D. SANDERS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1895.

Fortunately there was a good master of members many of whom went to the meeting out of pure curiosity, just to ascertain why the Governor requested the attendance of members, but a great many people who would have been only too glad of an opportunity to be present had they known "Willie" was to be decorated were absent and they are, and reasonably so, a good deal annoyed about the "studied secrecy" of what it is urged was a purely public matter.

The hour of meeting, 8.30 p.m., being a very inconvenient one for members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph, preference was given to getting the journal out in good time with a view to publishing the latest and fullest information available in respect to the great indignation meeting held to-day, and we are therefore indebted to our morning contemporary for the following report of the proceedings referred to:—

In response to a circular a large number of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club assembled yesterday afternoon in the Gymnasium "to meet his Excellency the Governor." His Excellency entered the room accompanied by Hon. H. E. Wedhouse, Chairman, and Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am very glad to see any present this afternoon. I hope you are not doomed to disappointment, because I notice in the newspapers it is reported that I have some important statement to make to you, and naturally you expect that this roll contains a grant of land upon which the new Victoria Recreation Club is to be built. (Applause.) I am sorry to say it contains nothing of the sort. (Laughter.) I believe this is the only meeting of the Club at which there has not been an agenda paper. I think no President of this club—I do not know how long it has been in existence—The Colonial Secretary—25 years (the Colonial Secretary says 25 years)—do not think any President of this club has had the pleasure of doing what I have to do this afternoon; it is to make a communication to one of your most popular members from the Royal Humane Society. (Loud applause.) You will probably recollect that on Easter Sunday last four young gentlemen rashly took a boat from here and went to lunch at Lanchester. I am not prepared to say that they launched "not wisely but too well." (Laughter.) But an extraordinary occurrence happened on that occasion. After luncheon these four gentlemen—Mr. Stopani, Mr. Hume, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Sutton—embarked and went on their sailing towards Capetown Pass. The boat was struck by a sudden squall, and Mr. Stopani, who does not seem to be a very good sailor—(laughter)—got stuck in the ropes, and was very nearly disabled from office. They then out about, but were suddenly struck by another squall coming from the opposite direction. Again Mr. Stopani got the main sheet round his neck and felt very nearly as if he was in the hands of Calcutta. (Laughter.) At all events these four gentlemen were in a very tight place. The story, so far as I know, goes on this way: Two of them could swim very fairly and the third, Mr. Sutton, who was not a very good swimmer and was very much frightened, in addition to being encumbered with his trousers—Mr. Stopani was able to rid himself of his trousers—was in great danger of meeting a watery grave. They were in the water about twenty minutes, and if it had not been for the exertions of Mr. Stopani, who was standing by—I may say such a term as supporting Mr. Sutton, it is more than possible that this community would have been deprived of the services and companionship of a very worthy member. I brought these facts to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and although this roll does not contain a grant of a tract of land—which I hope to be able to give you nevertheless—(loud applause)—it does contain a certificate from the Royal Humane Society in recognition of Mr. Stopani's services. (Continued applause.) Not only that, but I have up my sleeve something more gratifying and that is the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. (Renewed applause.) I felt in coming down here to-night and asking you to meet me, that I should be signalling a very meritorious action on the part of one of your most popular members. (Applause.) Mr. Stopani, if you step forward, I will explain the medal to you.

Mr. Stopani, in response to the table, and his Excellency said:—In the middle of the medal is a little boy like Cupid who is trying to blow into life again a torch which is supposed to be extinguished. This was regarded both by the ancients and moderns as an emblem of life, and is expressed by the motto "Latuit scintilla forsan." "Peradventure a little spark is still burning." Round the other side is a Latin inscription showing when the Royal Humane Society was instituted, and for what purpose it was instituted. I do not think, as I said before, that any President of this club has had the pleasure of performing a similar duty. I can only hope that you will live to gain the silver medal.

During the loud applause which followed, his Excellency pinned the medal on Mr. Stopani's breast.

Wm. H. E. Wedhouse—Your Excellency, as you have invited me to make a few remarks, there have been numerous speculations as to the cause of this mysterious convened meeting. One of the best explanations offered was that as H.M. troopship Tamar had arrived, and as therefore the services of the Victor Emanuel would be no longer required, your Excellency had decided to purchase the Victor Emanuel out of your private purse—(laughter)—and present the boat to this club as a fit bathing place. (Laughter.) Now that the secret has been divulged, on behalf of the members I would like to say that we appreciate and recognize and feel honoured by that nice perception of the fitness of things which has induced your Excellency to choose this club, of which you are the honoured President, and of which Mr. Stopani is one of the most active members, as the arena in which to make the presentation to-day, and it will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole community. (Applause.) In the movement which won this well earned distinction Mr. Stopani showed the highest merits, both of physical endurance and

acquaintance with the art of swimming, and above all the presence of mind which he displayed while he was in the water. (Applause.) I hope his example will induce others who are members of this club to perfect themselves in the art of swimming. Should an opportunity occur, as it may at any time, for them to apply their powers to the noblest use, to which they could be put—the rescue of life from drowning—I trust they will not be found wanting. (Applause.)

His Excellency—I ought to have mentioned that if it had not been for the assistance rendered by a Chinese dingly probably there would have been worse results. I am doing my best to find out who those men, who manned the dinghy were, and when they are found the Government will present them with a substantial pecuniary reward for their services. (Applause.)

The interesting proceedings then terminated.

INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE.

A CAPTAIN FINK.

At the British Consulate, Kobe, on the 30th ultimo, a case was heard of considerable interest to shippers and others connected with the shipping. John Dewar, master of the steamer *Strait of Sundra* was charged by Mr. H. B. Lucas, Consular Officer, with leaving behind, at Hyogo, on June 22nd, 1895, two seamen, without previously obtaining the sanction of the Consular Officer, the names of the seamen being John Stalker and Peter Cameron.

Defendant pleaded "not guilty," and Mr. Brushfield, barrister, appeared on his behalf; while Mr. Playfair, the prosecution was instituted under Article 188 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which provides that the master of a British ship shall not discharge or leave behind abroad any seaman unless he previously obtains the sanction of the Consul. Subsection 4 of the same Act said that if a master acted in contravention of this Act he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. The necessary sanction, Mr. Playfair said, had not been obtained.

Alexander Dewar, chief engineer of the *Strait of Sundra*, deposed that, on the afternoon of June 22nd, he was ordered to get up steam for the ship to start at 4 a.m. on Sunday. He first became aware that two men were missing about a quarter to four on Sunday morning. Cameron ought to have gone on the watch at 4 a.m. The watches had been made up and the men knew to what watches they belonged.

Mr. Brushfield: Were they informed? Witness: Well, they had been on these watches for months.

Peter Camp Ross, the chief officer, produced the official log-book and the sailing orders. The log stated that the ship sailed at 4.30 a.m. on Sunday, June 23rd, and that they were two men short. The ship was under charter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Playfair: The ship goes to Onomichi, Miji and other ports on the West Coast. We went to Hakodate—probably twice—then to Yokohama and from there to Kobe.

Mr. Lucas, the Consular Officer, was called by Mr. Brushfield and deposed that he had seen a telegram (produced).

Mr. Playfair objected to the production of the telegram.

William Piper, of the firm of Messrs. Samuel & Co., said that the *Strait of Sundra* was consigned to his firm, and he received the telegram produced from the Captain, despatched from Tsuruga on June 20th.

Mr. Brushfield for the defence, submitted in the first instance that according to the evidence adduced and the entry in the official log, the ship did not leave on June 22nd, as stated in the summons, and it was therefore bad. Secondly, the evidence went to show that the crew were aware of the ship being ready for sea, and the firemen who were missing from the ship must have known that the ship was about to start, and the furnaces were being got ready—indeed the man Cameron was supposed to be on duty at the time the ship left. When or how they left the ship nobody knew. No doubt in the ordinary way such an affair as this should be and would have been reported in the proper quarter. But in this case the ship was under charter; the time for sailing was Monday morning four o'clock; the ship was a fairly large one, and his witness knew the ship well, and he would understand that a fairly large character would be payable. He submitted, therefore, that it was a matter of necessity that the Captain should put off. Surely, it was not the duty of the Captain to wait the whole of Sunday and again till 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday before he could report this in the proper quarter. He might point out that there were two sailing orders, first for four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The sailing was postponed then till Sunday morning, and it was not till Sunday afternoon that the ship was sent off. They left the ship without permission, and unknown to anybody, their absence being discovered only a few minutes before the ship was to have started. It was not like the case of a Captain who had an early start on board, and deliberately and with intent left the man behind him. In conclusion, Mr. Brushfield pleaded that the Act of 1894 was a very recent Act, and although all men were presumed to know the law, the recent date was a element for his Honour's consideration. The Captain acted under the circumstances of the case as a reasonable officer would act. He communicated by telegram at the first port, and he was also instructed that as soon as the ship came back to Kobe the Captain reported the matter here. No charterer would not have put up with the delay which in this case would have had to ensue for the matter could be reported to the Consular Officer. Mr. H. B. Lucas agreed with the defence offered, then he (Mr. Brushfield) would submit that it was one of those cases where, if any fine at all was imposed it should be a nominal one.

Mr. Playfair, with regard to Mr. Brushfield's first objection, contended that the date of a ship's clearance was nominally the date of the ship's departure.

Mr. Brushfield: This is not the Consular Officer, but a Court of Justice.

Mr. Playfair repeated that the date of the summons was correct. Then, the Chief Officer stated that the ship had been twice at Hakodate and once at Yokohama, and yet there was no Consular endorsement on the articles concerning those men. The telegram put in was sent to a shipping firm and not to the Consul. He thought there was no necessity for him to go further into the matter.

His Honour, in giving his decision, said the discrepancy between the date mentioned in the charge and the actual date of the ship's departure was immaterial and did not affect the question in the least. What the Master was bound to prove to the satisfaction of the Court was that he had complied with the Act, and this was of more importance. It was clear to his (Mr. Lucas's) mind that the men were left behind by the Master. On the one hand they had the Captain leaving the men behind, and on the other, the men deserting the ship and desertion the Captain was bound to report on the earliest occasion. He found no entry of such a step having been taken in accordance with Section 249 of the old Act (he had not the new Act before him).

Mr. Playfair: Section 229 in the new Act.

Mr. Brushfield: I submit, your Honour, that the Captain is at the right to waive the desertion, His Honour: The law is the law.

Mr. Brushfield: Rather, to take back again.

His Honour: It's somewhat late in the day. Mr. Brushfield: They are not signed off the articles yet, therefore they still belong to the ship.

His Honour said he had to deal with the act of desertion, which was one and the same as the act of leaving behind, and he found that the Master had failed to satisfy him that he had complied with the Act as to leaving men behind. The penalty as laid down by the law was a term not exceeding six months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £100. Considering that this was the first offence, he would merely inflict the nominal fine of £5.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors of the above named Company to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the Company, No. 14, Praya, on Monday, the 19th instant at 3 p.m.

To the shareholders of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The Directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last.

The total receipts for the six months are \$1,006,259.80, and the net profit, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$359,751.67.

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' Fees \$4,000.00
Auditors' Fees 400.00

leaving available for appropriation—\$355,751.67

The directors recommend a dividend for the half year of 7 per cent, or \$100,375 to be paid to the shareholders, a bonus of \$100 to contributing shareholders, that \$65,805.40 be written from the value of Kowloon Dock, \$61,036.88 from the value of the *Ferry*, and \$64,437.71 from the value of the *Ferry*, and the balance \$35,620.40 be carried to new account.

During the six months the lengthening of the No. 3 dock at Kowloon has been completed. The No. 2 dock at Kowloon has been lengthened from 330 feet to 371 feet to meet the increased length of modern steamers; this work is not finished, but is so far advanced as to allow the dock to be available for its entire length.

The new machinery shop at the Commercial docks is nearly completed and ready for the new travelling crane and machinery.

It has been found desirable to build new quarters for the staff at Kowloon Docks—the buildings are now being erected.

The machinery and workshops at all the Company's establishments have been maintained in a proper state of efficiency.

GEO. B. DODWELL, Chairman.

CLIPPINGS FROM HOME PAPERS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French Press has naturally paid some attention to the new convention with China. Thus the *Temps* of July 1st contains a leading article on the treaty to demonstrate to Englishmen that there is no more reason why Lord Rosebery should have succeeded in obtaining the signature of China to a convention fixing the frontier line between her territory and Burma, than why in June, 1895, France should have been equally successful in arranging the long-standing question of the delimitation of the northern boundary line of Tongking.

"We" then in France, when the tenor of this treaty was known, vehemently criticised England for having consolidated at her good pleasure the relations of friendship and good neighbourliness which then existed between her and China? Throughout all this business the attitude of France was absolutely correct, and we are persuaded that the representatives of France at Peking never tried to exercise influence on the Tongki Yamé to prevent at the last moment the ratification of the convention of March 1st, 1894. Yet the *Temps* points out it had real importance, for, apart from the determination of the Indian Chinese frontier from 25 deg. 30 min. north latitude up to the banks of the Mekong, it settled the question of the State of Mong Lem, and in particular the Shan State of Kiang-hung, conformably with the wishes of the British Cabinet. England succeeded in obtaining the recognition of her rights over this State, declaring that formerly the chiefs of Kiang-hung or of Mong Lem, and the same time vassals of China and Burma, and hastened to abandon these rights to China, "under the sole reservation that his Majesty the Chinese Emperor could not, without previously obtaining the assent of her Britannic Majesty, cede Mong Lem or Kiang-hung or a fraction of their territory to another power."

Now, observes the *Temps*, the State of Kiang-hung "straddles" the Mekong and is confined to the region which was to be set apart for the "sine qua non." The diplomatic protectorate, the recognition of which England obtained from China, might be of use to the negotiators of the Great Britain when the boundaries of the neutral zone were fixed. According to the circumstances, according to the good will of China, the Shan State of Kiang-hung, the exact topography of which was not known, might be very large or very small on the right bank of the Mekong, to allow the Anglo-Indian frontier to be pushed as high up as possible in the valley of the Mekong, very large on the left bank to remove from this same Mekong the French frontier of Tong-King.

The article is ingenious, but altogether misses the point. We do not object to France regulating her frontier with China, but we do object to her taking what belongs to us, or to China ceding to France any territory that she has no power to give, as the telegrams regarding the terms of the Convention certainly seem to imply.

The geography of the region seems to have been but little considered by the parties to the Treaty, and when the little deeds come to be examined it is not altogether impossible that some initial errors will be found to exist that will require all the powers of M. Hanotaux to set aside.

Wemay note another article in the *Rouille* which speaks out pretty straightly.

The writer says at the outset that not enough attention has been paid in France to the success of M. Hanotaux, nor to content with increasing the extent of French territory and giving it its natural boundaries, the new treaty opens the largest horizons to French capital, trade, and industry, and realises what were the real objects of the seizure of Tong-King—namely, the possession of the immense and rich regions of Yunnan. The article concludes:—

"By coming to an understanding with China, by inducing her to abandon indirectly a portion of the gr and upon which she took her stand in recent arrangements with England, M. Hanotaux has shown himself a politician as perspicacious as he is clever."

Since in Peking the territory west (sic) of the Mekong as to Yunnan is recognised as ours, the existence of a Buffer State becomes indeed a pure piece of supererogation, for the English would never consent to take it west of the river, and it was not so much to avoid proximity with us that the Foreign Office seemed so eager for it as to deprive us by confiscation of the finest, indeed, almost the only, means of access to the southern provinces of China. By the arrangement not only has M. Hanotaux evidently given his full force to the stipulations of the treaty with China, but he has secured all the advantages anticipated in London as likely to accrue from the railway from Burma, for the Mekong is in our hands, and to all intents and purposes it belongs to us and constitutes for us a precious advantage which we must not allow to be lost by our indifference, timidity, or ignorance. More than one of our Chambers of Commerce, moreover, is already patriotically studying the question."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the proposal of the Hungarian Premier for the creation of a general Liberal party, with a view of securing the adoption by the Lower House of the remodelling political-eccelesiastical Bill. Dr. Plener, the leader of the German Liberal party in the Austrian Reichsrath, has indicated his intention of retiring from active Parliamentary life.

Greece.—A Paris correspondent has received a letter from an influential personage in Athens stating that as soon as the Budget is voted, Ministers will be sent to Paris, London, and Berlin to enter into direct negotiations for an equitable and satisfactory arrangement between Greece and her creditors.

Spain.—A Vienna telegram states that M. Kriestley, the Serbian Prime Minister, on 3rd July, offered his resignation, with that of his whole Cabinet, the Progressive party having refused to take the responsibility for the new financial arrangements. The King will now have to decide between a Progressive, a purely Radical, or a Coalition Cabinet.

Cuba.—The reports from Cuba as to the progress of the Insurrectionary movement there are too vague and meagre to enable any decided opinion to be formed as to the result. In the Spanish Cortes on 27th ult., however, it was announced by the Minister of War that Marshal Campos has stated that 14,000 fresh troops were necessary to carry on an offensive campaign in Cuba after the rainy season. A telegram from Cuba announces that Major Chabran, at the head of 240 men, has defeated a band of 500 insurgents near Castillo and Zeyar, capturing nearly 50 horses. The Spanish gunboat *Magallanes* landed a company of troops on the Marabou coast. They attacked a party of rebels 400 strong and wounded a considerable number of them.

Madagascar.—A telegram has been received from General Duchesne, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force in Madagascar, reporting successes obtained over the Hovas on June 29 and 30. The Hovas on the first-mentioned date made a determined attack on the French advanced post at Tananariva, which was repulsed, and on the second day reinforcements the French took the offensive and drove the enemy back to the general heights. On the morning of 30th ult. the Hovas' position at Berizuka was attacked, and carried with heavy loss to them and very small loss to the French. General Duchesne is concentrating his troops at Meratanana and Suberville, and forming there a solid base, which is indispensable to his operations towards the interior. According to another telegram from M. Joffre the General may be expected to reach Antananarivo by Aug. 15th.

Zanzibar.—A telegram from Zanzibar states that the transfer to the British Government of the territory hitherto administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company took place at Mombasa on 1st inst. The ceremony opened with the reading of a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar, to the Loyal of Mombasa, announcing that in virtue of the agreement concluded between his Majesty and the British Government, the Sultan's dominions on the mainland would in future be administered by officers under the control of the British Government.

A speech to the same effect was delivered by General Sir Lloyd Mathews, President of the Ministry, and Harding, the Consul-General, then took formal charge of the territory. He announced that the part belonging to Zanzibar would be under the Sultan's sovereignty, and further, that the Mohammedan law and religion will remain established. He expressed the hope that the new régime, and more especially the railway, would bring prosperity to the country.

M. S. J. afterwards saluted the Sultan's flag, and the Sultan then stepped into the place of the East Africa Company.

THE BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution took place at Bellios Public School yesterday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor presided and among the large concourse of spectators were the pupils assembled in the spacious assembly hall were Dr. Elliot, Inspector of Schools, the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Mrs. Bateman, Principal of the School, Mrs. Titcher, Chief Assistant Teacher, and many leading residents.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Private Secretary arrived punctually at 4 o'clock, and after going through the school room, proceeded to the hall where the prize distribution took place.

Dr. Elliot read the following report from the Head Mistress, Mrs. Bateman:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you the fifth annual report of the Bellios Public School. During the past school year (counting from September, 1894, to the end of July, 1895) the numbers steadily among English children have steadily increased, and the regularity of attendance since the cessation of the plague has been most satisfactory. The average attendance of scholars under instruction in the English division was very materially affected by the plague of last year, but since the last few months the number of scholars has been rapidly increasing. The average attendance of the whole school has been 220 during the ordinary English subjects, singing, instrumental music, and physical drill (see last), and copybook writing. The girls in the upper forms show great aptitude in map drawing, the maps drawn from memory being specially good. Needlework, both English and Chinese, is most creditable.

The younger children are most carefully trained by Mrs. Titcher, who by her painstaking and clever management, greatly facilitates their progress when removed to the upper standards.

A consignment of wall maps and natural history pictures, etc., procured from England last year, has proved of great assistance.

A school library in which the girls could procure books for home reading would supply a long-felt need, as at present in the majority of

cases their study of English literature is almost exclusively confined to lesson books. We are also in great want of a school piano, the present one having entirely collapsed and the funds for school apparatus leave no margin for extras of any kind. As this study is much appreciated by parents and children and is of an elevating nature it is only right that provision should be made for the teaching thereof. The present system of hiring is far too expensive to be continued.

The staff is unchanged with two exceptions. We have to deplore the loss of the teacher of Chinese embroidery, whose death last year from plague caused great regret to both teachers and children. Her gentle disposition and skill as a teacher had endeared her to all. We have, however, been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Tang Lal-hi, a very capable teacher.

The second Chinese master, Mr. Leung King-him, having retired on a pension, his place was filled by the appointment of an additional master.

The work of the School is greatly facilitated by the light and airy building in which it is now established, and the deepest gratitude is felt towards the liberal founder. The Inspector of Schools has just concluded his annual examination and expressed his satisfaction with the result.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

E. A. BATEMAN, Headmistress.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary.

The prices, the full list of which was published in yesterday's issue, were then distributed, and His Excellency said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to see the girls' way of these prizes to the school children affords me a great deal of pleasure. This school, as you are aware, was opened about 16 or 18 months ago; it was erected by one to whom the cause of education in Hongkong owes a great deal, Mr. Bellios (applause)—and it was erected on ground given by the Government of land there that when I signed away this piece of land there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether it was a wise step or not. It was said that this was a very valuable site, too good a site for such a school. It is therefore the more gratifying not only to Mr. Bellios, but to the Government to know that the ground has not been thrown away on the foundation of this school, which gives every promise of success, and in fact has up to the present time been a very great success indeed. (Applause.) The school is divided into two parts, the upper school English and the lower school Chinese children. From Dr. Elliot's report I am glad to see that the order and discipline maintained here and the cheerful aspect of the children show an affectionate connection between the pupils and their teachers. I have been in the other room just now, and I saw with surprise the excellent mapping and the embroidery, which is superior to anything I have seen in this colony. A great deal, I am told, is due to the wall maps presented by the Government and always available for the children's use. The reading, according to Dr. Elliot's report, is very fluent and accurate, and there has been a great progress in education. I believe it is the practice for the girls to recite before the whole school once or twice a week, and this, of course, facilitates and improves their elocution. History has been taught orally, instead of from books, and the results have been remarkably good. The arithmetic papers, Dr. Elliot says, on the whole have very well and very neatly done; and he concludes his report by stating that, on the whole, the school has made solid progress, the organisation and the methods of the school and the bright spirit which animates the children are due mainly to the Head Mistress and her excellent assistants, of whom I am sorry to say there are too few. It is hardly necessary to say that, in the opinion of all people connected with education, the success of a school is due to its teachers, and the centre of the life of the school is its head mistress. The bringing-up of children in these days is increasingly difficult every year, on account of the constantly higher standards required, and the girls of this school I am glad to say recognise the fact that they can assist the teachers in their very hard work by that cheerful spirit which, Dr. Elliot says, animates this school throughout. In conclusion, I will only say to the girls that I hope they will play earnestly in their play hours, and work earnestly in their working hours. Make the most of the time; never let any time slip through your fingers; time passes quickly enough, and the older we get the faster it passes. Remember the words of old Samuel Johnson, Duty and perseverance are as necessary to womanhood as to manhood.

Rev. Cobbold: I shall be glad to give a present of some books for a library.

His Excellency: I have been in many meetings of this sort, and I am most willing to assist the school. I shall be very glad to head a subscription list for \$50 for the purchase of a piano.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Rev. Cobbold, was then heartily accorded to His Excellency.

After some drill exercises, recitations, etc., the proceedings concluded by the whole of the school children singing "Auld lang Syne."

THE THIRD GYMNASTICS MEETING.

The following is the complete programme of the third Gymnastrics meeting of the season to be held on Saturday, the 10th instant, commencing at half-past four:—

FOOT RACE for Europeans, run 100 yards backwards.—Any man facing the winning post during the race will be disqualified if a competitor falls he must rise with his back to the winning post. First prize \$7, second \$5, third \$3, fourth \$2.

POLO FOR SCOUTS FOR BOYS. POLO FOR SCOUTS, about quarter mile.—Start opposite the Grand Stand, ride a distance round a flag keeping it on the right, then back to a second flag, which must be ridden round keeping it on the left, and finish at the winning post; catch well to cover 12 stones; entrance \$1. First prize a cup presented by Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman; second 70 per cent of entrance fees; third 50 per cent. (Colours optional in this race.)

Mr. R. A. Grayson's Gunner, 13st 2lb
Mr. D. Power's Crusader, 12st 3lb
Capt. Bury's Harrow, 13st 0lb
Capt. Loveband's The Friar, 13st 1lb
Mr. C. S. Taylor's Nantwa, 13st 1lb

FIVE FURLONG RACE, HANDICAP, for all China ponies. First prize a cup value about \$40; second 70 per cent of entrance fees; third 50 per cent.

Mr. J. J. Bell-Verney's Daylight, 12st 6lb
Mr. W. A. Crickbank's Warlock, 11st 8lb
Messrs. Lewis & Power's Dandy, 11st 8lb
Mr. Hart Buck's Voltigeur, 11st 7lb
Mr. Little's Chest, 11st 7lb
Mr. D. Power's Craig Ryle, 11st 1lb
Lord Chas. Conyngham's Glenties, 11st 1lb
Mr. C. S. Taylor's Nantwa, 10st 8lb

THE DISTANCE HANDICAP, ONCE ROUND; open to all horses and/or ponies. First prize a cup value about \$40; second 70 per cent of entrance fees; third 50 per cent. (Colours optional in this race.)

Mr. Master's Done Brown, 580 yds.
Mr. Victor Deacon's Royal Friar, 400 yds.
Mr. W. D. Graham's Joe, 400 yds.
Captain F. R. Loveband's Harrow, 280 yds.
Mr. R. A. Grayson's Gunner, 250 yds.
Mr. S. L. Darby's Shifter, 240 yds.
Mr. D. Power's Crusader, 230 yds.
Mr. D. Power's Nantwa, 230 yds.
Captain C. R. Loveband's The Friar, 210 yds.
Lord Chas. Conyngham's El Diablo, 210 yds.
Captain Thomas Nixon's, 200 yds.
Mr. Charles Radcliffe's Cocker, 200 yds.
Mr. Hart Buck's Voltigeur, 100 yds.
Mr. Taylor's Rosina, Scratch.

(Three non-acceptances.)

LADIES' NOMINATION "ZEBRA" RACE.—Competitors to start opposite the Grand Stand facing up the Valley, ride a distance, jump a hurdle, dismount, ride a dummy (fallen comrade), and return over same hurdle. The competitors will be under 115 lbs during the contest. Two prizes, presented by Lieut.-Col. Barrow, and W. A. Crickbank, Esq.

Mr. W. A. Crickbank's Engineer,
Miss Hancock
Capt. F. R. Loveband's The Friar, Mr. Black
Mr. Little's Chest, Mrs. Dalrymple

HANDICAP.—FROM THE TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND AND IN; for all China ponies. First prize a cup value about \$50, presented by H. N. Medley, Esq.; second 70 per cent of entrance fees; third 50 per cent. (Colours optional in this race.)

Mr. W. A. Crickbank's Harrow, 12st 0lb
Messrs. Lewis & Power's Dandy, 11st 8lb
Mr. W. D. Graham's Joe, 11st 8lb
Mr. W. A. Crickbank's Warlock, 11st 6lb
Mr. Little's Chest, 11st 6lb
Mr. Hart Buck's Voltigeur, 11st 6lb
Mr. D. Power's Craig Ryle, 11st 1lb
Lord Chas. Conyngham's Glenties, 11st 1lb
Mr. Master's No. 6, 10st 1lb
Lord Chas. Conyngham's El Diablo, 10st 6lb

(Two non-acceptances.)

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
The Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1895. [1056]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."
Captain Garard, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1895. [1057]

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).
The Steamship

"STRATHESE."
Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1058]

EASTERN-AND-AUS. ALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
The Steamship

"AIRLIE."
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.
A Surgeon and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1895. [1059]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."
Captain J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1060]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship

"ORESTES."
Captain Pelland, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1895. [1061]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.
The Steamship

"KWEIYANG."
Captain Dawson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1895. [1062]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
The Company's Steamship

"GISELA."
Captain A. Mills, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1063]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
The Company's Steamship

"SPONDILUS."
Captain Griffiths, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th August.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1895. [1064]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE."
Captain Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 20th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1895. [1065]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship

"BENMOHR."
Captain Clark, due here on or about 10th inst., will have quick despatch.
Rate of Freight for Matting 25/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1066]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship

"ANNANDALE."
Captain Milne, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
Rate of Freight for Matting 25/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1895. [1067]

Intimations.

WANTED

"ENQUIRIES RE"

GERAUDEL'S PASTILLES.
ASPINALL'S NEIGELINE.
METOL DEVELOPER.
HOMOCEA. ROVRIL.
OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC.
BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS.
SOULL'S HOP BITTERS.
EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER.

WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 85, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE,
1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent, attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of mooring either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

C. T. BENNEY, Manager,
YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,
TOKYO.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Bark
"FRED. P. LITCHFIELD."
C. B. Chadborn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1895. [1068]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A.L. British Ship
"LYNDHURST."
Martin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [1069]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 100 A.L. British Ship
"BELMONT."
Ladd, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1895. [1070]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.L.I. American Bark
"GEO. S. HOMER."
Hemson, Master, having arrived To-day, is now loading here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1895. [1071]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.L.I. American Ship
"P. N. BLANCHARD."
Blanchard, Master, shortly expected from JAVA, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1895. [1072]

Consignees.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOLONG."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Underwriters before Noon on the 13th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, cracked and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 12th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1895. [1073]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "GLENORCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1074]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1075]

Intimations.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

COAL MERCHANTS AND CHARTERERS,
No. 44, PRAYA CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned having stated in Business as COAL AND TEA MERCHANTS, STEVEDORES and STOREKEEPERS,

are prepared to Supply Steamers with COAL, STORES, &c., &c., at moderate prices and respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Shipping Community.

WING CHEONG & Co.,
No. 44, Praya Central.

CHUN WING TONG,
Managing Partner.

A YON, Business Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1076]

J. DENIS, HENRY MOUNIE & CO.

COGNAC.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

TRADE MARK.

BRANDY

OF

EXCEPTIONAL PURITY

AND

EXCELLENCE.

Proprietors of large Vineyards and Distilleries.

Apply to—PIERRE MARTY, Esq., Hongkong, M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris, Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S N.41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pain in the Back, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [1077]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

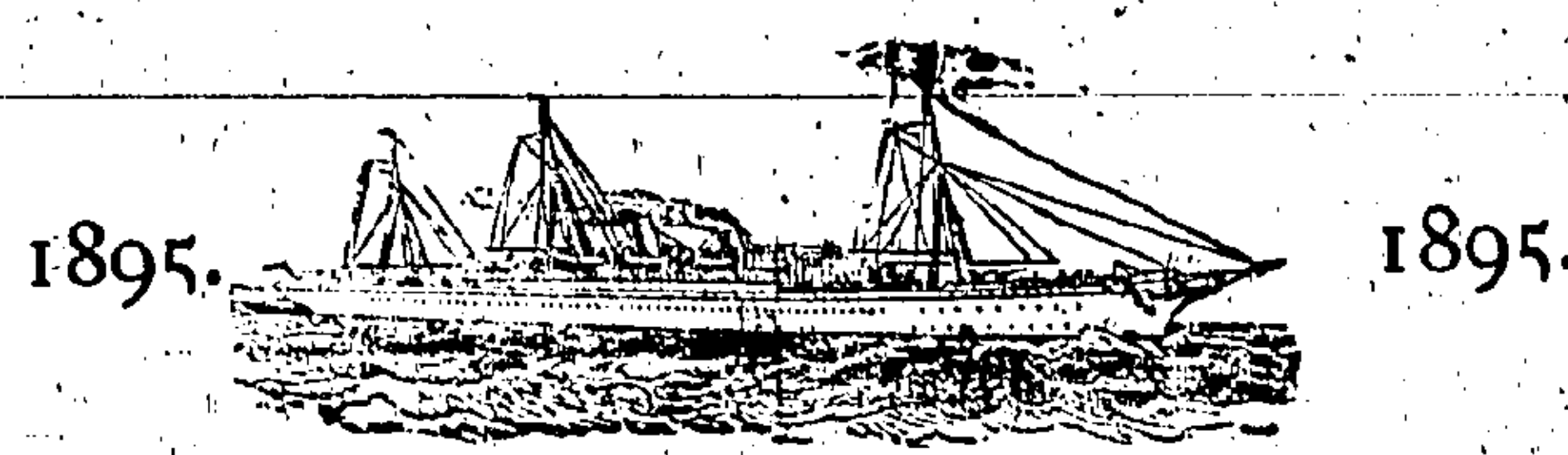
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike other Capsules, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATIO INJECTION is used in recent and MATIO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1895. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 14th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 2nd October.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 22 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various ports at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Paddlers' Street, [1078]

Hongkong, 24th July, 1895.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaiko (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, & Yokohama).....Tuesday, 27th August, at Noon.

Belte (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, & Yokohama).....Saturday, 28th Sept., at Noon.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, & Yokohama).....Thursday, 17th Oct., at Noon.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 27th August, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

ALL PASSENGER PACKAGES should be marked to arrive in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Cashier Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1079]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1895. [1080]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1895. [1081]

Mails.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1895.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Chittagong.....Thursday.....11th Aug.
Arson.....Saturday.....11th Sept.
Almira.....Tuesday.....15th Oct.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"CHITTAGONG,"

will be despatched hence for PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on or about the 15th August.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1895. [1082]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prusien.....Monday.....10th Aug.
Odenburg.....Monday.....16th Sept.
Gera.....Monday.....14th Oct.
Prins Heinrich.....Monday.....11th Nov.
Prusien.....Monday.....10th Dec.
Sachsen.....Monday.....6th Jan.
Gera.....Monday.....3rd Feb.

ON MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1895, at 3 P.M. the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN" Captain Horemann, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 17th August. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until Noon on MONDAY the 19th August and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on SUNDAY, the 18th August. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 2 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1895. [1083]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.